

THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, SEPTEMBER 29TH, 1890

NUMBER 39

WILSON, SONS & CO. (LIMITED)

2, PRAÇA DAS MARINHAS
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CAIXA DO CORREIO 248.

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of LONDON, PARIS and NEW YORK,

S. LEVY LAWSON, Editor and Proprietor,

Chesterfield House - Great Tower Street, LONDON, E. C.

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PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUKEUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of freights and charters, a summary of the daily coffee reports from the Associação Commercial, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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All subscriptions should run with the calendar year, or terminate on June 30th and December 31st.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, SEPTEMBER 29th, 1890.

According to the *Gazeta de Notícias* of yesterday, the minister of public instruction, Gen. Benjamin Constant, had offered his resignation on Saturday, but no reason for this action was given. The *Tribuna*, however, gives an indirect explanation of the affair to the effect that the minister had sent around a batch of appointments by one of his sons for General Deodoro's signature, and that the latter had sat down upon the business in a very decided manner. That there have been repeated controversies and bad feeling in the ministry, all the world knows; but the discretion of the Rio press is so great that the points at issue are never openly discussed. Just what the cause of this last breach may be we can not say, and our colleagues give us no clue. The *Gazeta*—the only paper which gives the news—says this morning that friendly efforts are being made to induce the minister to reconsider his resignation and accept a leave of absence.

THE new bank of issue decree, which was published yesterday, is perhaps quite in harmony with the confusion of ideas and impracticable theories which now dominate the financial administration of Brazil. It was expected by some that when the elections had taken place and the people had chosen their legislators, this irregular and arbitrary system of "government by decree" would be brought to an end, but the minister of finance is apparently disposed to rule despotically up to the very last moment. Whether the representatives of the people will submit to so irregular, illegal and arbitrary an exercise of authority, remains to be seen, but be this as it may, the consequences can not be avoided. By the terms of this decree, the issue of currency on a gold basis becomes practically unlimited, special issues of 36,000,000\$ are added to the emission already conceded, the zones of the regional banks are subjected to another modification, the banks of a certain class are subjected to an obligation from which they were exempted in the decree of January 17th, and two new banks are subjected to obligations of making state loans without the federal guarantee recently established by decree. Why a foreign banker should have a guarantee on his loans, while the national banker must take his own risk, is a difference we can not explain further than to class it with the other conflicting modifications and exceptions which appear to constitute the greater part of the financial system now dominant. It is considered by many prominent financial authorities that uniformity, simplicity and system are essential factors in the successful administration of a nation's finances, but Ruy Barbosa evidently thinks otherwise. If he, or any one else, can evolve a consistent, harmonious and intelligible system out of the conflicting and confusing elements contained in the decrees which have been issued in regard to banking and currency since the beginning of the year, it will be more than any one has succeeded in doing thus far.

SOME time ago we took the liberty of advising the organization of a new association which should better represent the commercial interests of this city. In view of the present abnormal state of affairs and the unsatisfactory position occupied by the Associação Commercial, it is highly advisable that some steps should be taken in that direction without further delay. We are now passing through a crisis of speculation which must inevitably lead to serious consequences. The wildest schemes and the

craziest financial expedients are not only current in the street, but are actually protected and encouraged by a commercial organization whose prime duty it is to foster and promote legitimate commerce only. An association whose chief anxiety is to turn in the face of the dominant personage of the moment, whether he be statesman, charlatan, or speculator, is certainly not a fit representative of a class whose best traditions are those of honorable dealing and legitimate commercial enterprise. As we are now on the verge of the greatest crisis ever experienced in Brazil, we need the organized leadership of the best and most trustworthy men which the country possesses. We are heartily sick of the deference shown to charlatans and speculators, these organizers and promoters of sham companies and impossible enterprises, these jugglers in shares and debentures, these patriotic bankrupts and spendthrifts who are engaged in organizing well-paid directorships for their own personal benefit, these impostors who buy millions without a *rimtem* in their pockets and then invent empty credit operations to cover their liabilities, these adventurers who make and break contracts without the slightest sense of responsibility and without the faintest appreciation of honor and honesty. One has but to walk through the crowd on the Rua da Alameda to be convinced how few men of good credit and reputation are engaged in the business of buying and selling shares and in organizing companies. Reputable merchants, bankers and capitalists can not safely be associated with such people nor concerned in their operations, and, therefore, as the Associação Commercial is not inclined to draw a line between them and legitimate commerce, it becomes imperative to create an organization that will.

If the Brazilian public were in the habit of requiring explanations and reasons, it is to be feared that some of our republican colleagues would soon find themselves in a sea of difficulties. It is not so long ago that at least two of them were demanding a rigid censorship of the press and the punishment of anyone found guilty of disseminating false information, and now we find the immaculate *Diário de Notícias*, the personal organ of the minister of finance, actually condemning the popular desire to obtain seats in Congress as an "inveterate vice." As the law and gospel of the new dispensation, perhaps the *Diário* can explain how it becomes a "vice" for a citizen of a republic to aspire to any office within the gift of the people. In the United States every boy is taught that he may aspire to be President some day, and no one ever thinks the worse of him, nor he of himself, if he cherishes the ambition seriously. It would have been bad enough, despotic enough in fact, if all the poor journalists had been compelled to write nothing but the truth, but if to that be added the further restraint suggested by the *Diário* on the 22nd, there is no imagining what the result will be! What the *maciade* is to do, if not permitted to exercise their fluent imaginations and nourish their parliamentary ambition, we cannot conceive! If the *Diário* were as full of practical wisdom, as it is of sententious theories, it would advocate doubling the number of deputies, as a safety valve for the uneasy and impatient, rather than repress their ambition as an "inveterate vice." And further, will the *Diário* tell us how it happens that what is good and worthy enough to secure the choice of one senator and two deputies from its staff—if we may still count Ruy Barbosa a member—becomes so objectionable when applied to the outside world? What kind of a republic is the *Diário* proposing to create anyhow?

THE SINGER QUESTION.

To the Editor of THE RIO NEWS.

Dear Sir,—You having published and commented on the decision of the Brazilian law courts in the question of the Singer Manufacturing Company against our firm, we are obliged to request you as a special favor to publish also some extracts of the latest decisions given in identical cases by judges of the United States of America on the 23rd December, 1889.

The legalized copies of these decisions will be shown to you by the bearer of this letter.

We presume that you will not under-rate the wisdom of the American judges, who are known the world over for their sound,

sharp, clear and, over all, for their just decisions.

Thanking you for the favor of publishing these extracts, we remain, dear Sir,

Yours truly,

MAX. NOTHMANN & CO.

DECISION OF THE U. S. COURTS.

U. S. Circuit Court, Northern District of Illinois. Singer Manufacturing Company vs. June Manufacturing Company.—Decided December 23rd, 1889.

1.—*Trade Names.*—"Singer Machines."—*Use of the Expired Patent.*

"That the patentee, Singer, and his successors have manufactured sewing machines publicly known as 'Singer Sewing Machines,' and the name Singer has come to identify the special kind of machines made by them, does not, after the expiration of the patent, give them the exclusive right to the use of the term 'Singer' as applied to sewing machines."

2.—*Expiration of Patent.*—*Rights of the Public.*

"After the expiration of the patent the public may manufacture machines having the same form of construction, and even ornamentation, used by the patentee."

"The contention of complainant is that it is entitled to the exclusive use of the word 'Singer' as a trade-name, and that the defendant has no right to use the word 'Singer' in any way, or in any combination, as descriptive of the machines made by the defendant. The questions raised by this bill are by no means new ones. Substantially the same questions were before this court in *Manufacturing Co. vs. Larsen*, (8 *Biss*, 151), and were also raised and passed upon in *Hill vs. Manufacturing Co.* (41 *Ohio St.*, 127); *Manufacturing Co. vs. Stanger*, (6 *fed. Rep.*, 799); *Sane vs. Bailey*, (41 *fed. Rep.*, 706); *Sane vs. Long*, (41 *Law T.*, N. S., 389); *Sane vs. Kimball*, (40 *So. L. R.*, 173). In all these cases the present complainant sought to enjoin the use of the word 'Singer' by the defendants as a designation for sewing machines made or dealt in by them, respectively, and the right thus asserted was denied in all those cases, except that reported in 10 *So. L. R.* In the *Larsen* case [8 *Biss*, 151], it was said by Judge Drummond:

"I think there can be no doubt that the plaintiff can not claim the exclusive right to manufacture the 'Singer Sewing Machine.' All that it can claim is to make a machine of its own peculiar manufacture, with a device in the nature of a Trade Mark. Otherwise after a patent has expired which has established the nomenclature of a sewing machine, as the Howe patent or the Wilson patent, the patentee might go on and have the benefit of the patent indefinitely. These patents have all expired, and nothing can therefore be claimed under them. Other persons cannot be prevented from manufacturing a machine like the Singer sewing machine, and which may be called to distinguish it from other machines 'Singer's Sewing Machine.' If a sewing machine has acquired a name which designates a mechanism or a peculiar construction, parts of which are protected by patents, other persons, after the expiration of the patents, have the right to construct the machine and call it by that name, because that only expresses the kind and quality of the machine."

So in *Hill vs. Manufacturing Co.*, it is said:

"Descriptive as the name 'Singer' is of machines of a really distinctive character, in their construction and principle of operation, when the patents protecting them expired the right to use that name accompanied the right to make and sell the machines. It would be a poor return for the exclusive privilege which the public gives for a long period to the patentee if, after the expiration of his patent, he shall be allowed to eternally perpetuate his monopoly, in a measure, by preventing all others from using the name which will describe and make known the invention that has become dedicated to the public."

SOCIÉDADE FRANZINI.

We are advised that this society, which was organized for philanthropic work among the poorer classes, has resolved to devote its energies in the most needed work of aiding and protecting immigrants. It proposes to establish a *hospedaria* in this city, with perhaps branches in other states, for the reception of immigrants, which will supplant the official and inconvenient establishment on Ilha Flores. It will also maintain an intelligence office and labor bureau, and will do all it can to obtain justice for the poor immigrant, so often spurned and abused by employers.

The new directory comprises the following influential names:

Comde de Estrella, *president*,
Comde de Estrella, *vice-president*,
Visconde de Leopoldina, *idem*,
Col. J. P. F. de Cruz, *treasurer*,
Henrique Chaves, *secretary*,
Gen. Severiano da Fonseca,
Almiral Eduardo Wandenkolk,
Minister Quintino Bocayena,
Dr. João Pedreira de Couto Ferraz,
Dr. Lauro de Frontin,
Dr. Joaquim de Oliveira e Silva,
Comendador Farani.

To these will be added an advisory board composed of

12 journalists,
12 lawyers,
12 foreign representatives, and
2 physicians.

The work is so urgently necessary that we can do no more than to wish the society the greatest success.

There is perhaps too much of the official and political word represented on the directory, with too few real workers, but this will probably work its own cure in good time.

From the *Gazeta de Notícias* of September 28th.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

The victory of Sr. Vinhas represents the first rose leaves cast upon the commencement of the path; afterwards come the complaints, the debate as to the comparative value of capital and labor, strikes with all their accompanying misery and distress, an entire class numerous, condemned to almost no improvement, for, although it marches from victory to victory, it sees each day its necessities augmented.

It will be said that no country can absolutely dispense with the working classes, that there is always some industry to be exploited, and that necessarily there will be a holy of men to whom life must be hard.

Fairly do we agree; but the duty of those who direct is, not to augment this group, but to accept it as a sorrowful necessity, which will be that much the less as the exploited industries shall become more natural and which may be the more readily assisted in proportion as its numbers are less numerous.

Sr. Vinhas, entering parliament in the name of the working classes, assumes a great responsibility.

We may mention that the Sr. Vinhas referred to was a lieutenant in the Brazilian navy under the empire, but employed his leisure hours in the editorial rooms of *O País*. Exactly how he became the chosen leader of the working classes is so great a mystery that we have never sought to explore it.

From the *Prensa Official* of September 28th.

NEW BANKING REGULATIONS.

Decree No. 11, of September 25th, 1890.

Marshall Manoel Deodoro da Fonseca, chief of the provisional government constituted by the army and navy, in the name of the nation, decrees:

Art. 1.—The banks of issue created in virtue of Decree No. 165 of January 17th, 1890, are authorized to effect one-half of their emission against gold, under the same terms as those conceded to the Banco dos Estados Unidos do Brazil; they may not, however, except by special permission of the department of finance, commence this previous to the completion of the issue against government stock.

Art. 2.—The issue of the Banco de S. Paulo (*etc.*), to whose district will now pertain the states of Paraná and Santa Catharina, is increased to 40,000,000\$, this establishment being obliged to guarantee to the states of its zone, independent of the guarantee of the Federal Treasury, under the most favorable conditions permitted by the position of the market, the loans necessary to the re-organization of their finances.

Art. 3.—There is granted to the bank of issue to be organized in Pernambuco an additional emission of 10,000,000\$ under the conditions of Decree No. 253 of March 18th of the present year, Art. 1, with the clause and for the purpose of realizing, so soon as it may be constituted, a loan of 10,000,000\$ to the said state, under conditions to be established by the department of finance, without federal guarantee.

Art. 4.—The banks of issue against gold and those of issue against titles of the public debt are obliged to receive reciprocally the notes of each other; penalty of liquidation of the establishment refusing, under the terms of Law No. 3,463 of November 24th, 1888, Art. 1, § 1, No. iv.

Art. 5.—The faculty of issue is re-established for the Banco da Bahia, as granted by its statutes, up to a sum of 10,000,000\$ against the deposit of gold to the amount of one-half of this sum.

Art. 6.—One year's dispositions are revoked.

Assembly room of the Provisional Government, September 25th, 1890, second of the Republic.

Manoel Deodoro da Fonseca,

Ruy Barbosa.

Art. 7.—It is clearly evident that this decree was written hastily and was published without careful revision. The provisions of Art. 1 are not clear, while in Art. 2 the Banco União de S. Paulo is evidently referred to—not the Banco de S. Paulo. Issuing a decree in this manner is certainly treating a serious subject very carelessly.—Eds. NEWS.

From the *Southern Cross*, August 2nd.

THE PILCOMAYO EXPEDITION.

It appears that the expedition headed by Captain Page on the Pilcomayo river has turned out a failure. The vessels under his command were expressly built in Europe for the purpose of sailing in shallow water, and Captain Page had hopes of finding the river navigable as far as Bolivia. The expeditionists by river were eighteen in all, and a body of soldiers who followed the course by land had to return when almost reduced to starvation. The expeditionists had several encounters with the Indians, and on reaching the 22nd parallel of latitude, Lieutenant Zorilla was sent back in search of provisions. After suffering all sorts of hardship, he and a few others who accompanied him reached Reconquista. A vessel was fitted out at Resistencia, and Zorilla, placed in command, again went up the river to relieve the unfortunate expeditionists who are supposed to be besieged by Indians. Troops have also been sent by land, and it is to be hoped their efforts to save the gallant fellows will not be in vain.

The death of Captain Page, a naval officer of very high repute, took place on the 5th inst. He was at the time of his death in command of the fleet sent to explore the rivers Bermejo and Pilcomayo. Captain Page was the son of Captain Page who explored the Paraná many years ago at the orders of the United States, and who wrote a most interesting book on Paraguay. We believe the old gentleman is still living with his daughter in Italy. Captain John Page was descending by the river Pilcomayo in order to consult a physician at Resistencia, but he died before he arrived there. We deeply sympathize with his widow and family.

Later reports say that Captain Page's son, Mr. Nelson Page, is in command of the expedition on Pilcomayo and that he is surrounded by Indians. Before reaching the western bend of the river Capt. Page left the *Paz* behind and continued his way in a stern-wheeler drawing only 8 inches, and two large canoes, with provisions for three months,

arms, etc. The ascent of the stream was terribly difficult, and before they reached the Patito swamp, fog began to get scarce; and soon the poor explorers had to eat reptiles and anything they could pick up. In the swamp they lost their way, and could only advance 200 metres a day, by damming the water to keep the steamer afloat. Lieutenant Zorilla and Dr. Cassius were then sent back for assistance. The trip down was most dangerous, as the river had risen and the current was very rapid. Before reaching the confluence Dr. Cassius became half mad from hunger, jumped into the river and swam to the bank, telling Lieutenant Zorilla that he preferred to remain there. It is feared that he must either have been captured by the Indians or killed by wild beasts.

PROVINCIAL NOTES.

—There were 171 deaths in Pará during the month of August.

—Sr. Ubaldo do Amaral, having been elected a senator for Paraná, is going down there to thank the boys for the favor.

—We find we were wrong. It is a place called Cahorina, not Canaan, that holds the clamping grape vine of S. Paulo.

—Sr. Paulino José Soares de Souza has sold his 'Tasculum'; the plantation of 'Val de Palmas.' Is Sr. Paulino going to Europe also?

—The August exports of rubber, all qualities, from the Amazon valley amounted to 914,908 kilos, of which 376,770 kilos. went to Europe and 538,138 to the United States.

—On the 20th the minister of agriculture granted a supplementary credit for 245,526\$154 to the governor of Rio Grande do Sul, for colonization services during the present semester.

—A telegram published in the *Correio do Povo* on the 26th says that 400 Italian immigrants at São Paulo are to receive free passages home, for to them is attributed the increase of thievery in that city.

—According to the *Correio do Povo* a policeman of the Rio de Janeiro state force, married and with five children, has complained to the authorities that one of the officers of the corps had seduced and run away with his wife.

—The normal horse manufactory at Curitiba, Paraná, was inaugurated on the 23rd with great enthusiasm. It has a government guarantee and will probably, like most "industrial national" factories, import its raw material.

—The man of making boots by joint-stock companies has struck Juiz de Fora, Minas Geraes. If the provinces commence to manufacture their own foot coverings, the outlook for the "Invenicel" (a boot company in Rio) is not bright.

—The man who wanted to change the capital of Minas Geraes to some other place may "hang up his fiddle and his bow." The governor has granted a concession to build a capital near Ouro Preto that will hold nearly everybody in the state.

—Of 2,000\$ sent by the Bahia central commission to the drought-stricken town of Capão, 400\$ was destined to complete a cemetery and 750\$ was set apart to build a road to this cemetery. It appears a grim sort of assistance to a starving people.

—An indignation meeting was held at Juiz de Fora, Minas Geraes, on the 23rd to protest against the governor's concession for building a new wing to the capital of the state, Ouro Preto. Juiz de Fora seems inclined to secede from the Mineiro family.

—His subordinates were so delighted that the chief of police of Rio de Janeiro has been elected a legislator that they gave him a bouquet of artificial flowers and a *pyrex* glass. Symbolical presents: one represents rhetoric and the other the correct attitude.

—A telegram published here on the 27th says that the coffee crop in the west of S. Paulo is estimated at twice that of the last crop, and the coming crop is expected to be twice the present crop. As figures of the past crop and of the present, speculation is left to complete the other estimates.

—The chief of police of Rio de Janeiro, who was exhausted by the electoral struggle, has reassumed his position and has been given a banquet by his admirers. Lt. Col. Fonseca e Silva should remember that even a deputy to the first Brazilian congress has a liver; he should be careful at banquets, or he will have a relapse.

—Recent advices from S. Paulo state that Gen. Couto de Magalhães has become a hopeless lunatic. Gen. Couto de Magalhães was an important figure in S. Paulo politics for many years, and was the president of the province when the revolution burst on Brazil. We have seen no reasons ascribed for his great misfortune.

—At a meeting of the legislators elect of the state of Rio de Janeiro held in Niterói on the 21st, it was decided to support Governor Portella in his "squabble" with the minister of agriculture over the Sapucaia railway extension. Rio de Janeiro and S. Paulo are now virtually facing each other. Is there no Brazilian Helper to write on the "Inevitable Conflict?"

—The recent warm days have developed some very pointed criticisms on the sanitary condition of Santos and the indifference of the municipal authorities. The grumblers, however, should be more patient; the *intendentes* are now engaged in "developing industry" by the creation of joint-stock companies, and can not be expected to look after such things as drainage.

—On the 18th Gen. Barbosa wrote a sharp note to Governor Portella of Rio de Janeiro about his demanding state bonds as a deposit in guarantee of contracts, to the exclusion of government stock. Governor Portella has now two quarrels on hand: the Sapucaia railway question with the department of agriculture and the bond deposit quarrel with the Treasury. Governor Portella must have Irish blood in his veins, to judge from his delight in a quarrel.

—São Paulo is proposing to organize a continental expedition.

—The governor of Minas Geraes has entered into a contract with Walter Heilbrunn for the construction of a new capital city on the plateau near the present capital, Ours Preto. The contract covers the erection of a number of public edifices together with all the public services of a large city. If the constitution is not soon adopted and a check placed on these provisional rulers, we shall soon have them signing contracts for making butter and cheese out of the Milky Way.

—It is charged that the government officials are guilty of gross misconduct at Iahú, São Paulo, where there was a strong opposition party. The people were threatened with conscription if they voted against the government, and the opposition was not allowed to have a fiscal at the polls. Of the 114 votes known to have been cast for the "Centro" ticket (opposition) only 26 were counted, while of the 20 votes for the Catholic ticket not one was reported. Rigorous punishment should follow an abuse like this.

—We understand that the lazaretto at Curitiba, Paraná, is a jewel. A local journal thus describes it: "The edifice is modest, but spacious, well built, it obeys hygienic rules, has five wards, good sanitary accommodations, a saloon for disinfection and a medical cabinet. It is situated in an agreeable position, surrounded by forests on every side, has excellent drinking water and the aerial currents that predominate cross through it by dihedral angles." If a quarantined man is not content in such a Paradise, he had better go home again, where dihedral angles cross in parallel lines.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The general of agriculture went up to Benevente, Espírito Santo, on the 24th to inaugurate work on the Benevente-Minas railway.

—On the 2nd the minister of agriculture ordered the director of the Sul Pernambuco railway to at once commence work on the section from Itaquevira to Imperatriz, in Alagoas. The work will commence at Imperatriz.

—Work on the Norte de S. Paulo line was inaugurated on the 22nd at Taubaté. The president of the company, Sr. João Alfredo Correia de Oliveira, was present and some 3,000 enthusiastic Taubaténses assisted at the ceremony.

—On the 25th the shareholders of the Sapucahy railway divided among themselves the 150,000 new shares issued, outsiders being left there. The old shares, with 50¢ paid up, have been replaced by fully paid shares. In all probability another loan will soon be applied for.

—A company is in process of organization with a capital of 3,000,000\$ to build the railway to Itajuba. The concession was originally a part of the Northern and Rio railway privilege, and has been granted extensions of time upon many occasions. We hope it will now be built without unnecessary delay.

—The governor of Rio de Janeiro has granted a 6 per cent. interest guarantee on 20,000\$ per kilometre to a maximum of 1,000,000\$ capital for a railway from the S. Domingos station on the Campos and Carangola line towards the Praelleiras mountains up to the limit of the S. Antonio de Padua railway zone.

—In the *Journal do Commercio* of the 28th the representative of the Minas and Rio railway company replied most forcibly to the minister of agriculture's report to the Brazilian foreign office as to his reasons for cancelling the concessions granted the Minas and Rio company. Mr. Fenn contravenes much that the minister asserts, and Sr. Glycerio's action certainly appears to have been precipitate.

—An admirable example of discipline was shown on the Serra section of the S. Paulo railway on the 17th inst. A second-class passenger took too much time over his coffee at the lower station and ran to catch the train, in movement; he caught on the foot-board and succeeded in entering the carriage, but the train had been brought to an immediate halt. The pilot, who risked his life, had merely to pay a fine of 20\$. Next year he should send his 20\$ to *The Rio News* and learn how to avoid such adventures.

—An interesting series of brake trials has been concluded on the Belgian state railways. A train of fifty goods waggons, fitted with the quick-acting Westinghouse brake, has been experimented with on the long and steep inclines of the Luxemburg line between Libramont and Jemelle. The experiments were a great success in every respect, and this long train, with loaded and empty waggons, was taken down a bank some eighteen miles long with the greatest ease. The train was under perfect control, and the speed was kept practically uniform. All present were unanimous in their praise of the improved Westinghouse brake, with which the handling of a train of fifty waggons is as easy as that of an express train of three carriages. The Belgian state railways intend to put this train into regular service at once, and contemplate the fitting of a considerable quantity of goods waggons with the quick-acting Westinghouse brake. Various other trials were made, all equally successful; and, in the quick stops, the train of fifty waggons was brought to rest within 300 yards, much less than the length of the train, from a speed of forty-one miles per hour, on a falling gradient of 1 in 62. —*English Mechanic*.

—In the beginning of the week, Messrs. Morton, Rose & Co. invited subscriptions to an issue of £650,000 Five per cent. sterling debentures of £100 each (part of an authorized loan of £1,150,000), secured by mortgage on interests owned by the Leopoldina railway company in the Rio de Janeiro and Northern and Principe do Grão Pará railway systems. Price of emission £93. We are informed that the applications sent in have been "fairly satisfactory," and the list was closed on Thursday. —*South American Journal*, September 26th.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The August immigrant and passenger arrivals and departures at Montevideo were not at all encouraging. The total arrivals were 1,353, while the departures numbered 3,087.

—The July vital statistics of Montevideo show 764 births (of which 68 illegitimate), 127 marriages and 418 deaths. There were three suicides and 16 accidental deaths, of which 7 from drowning.

LOCAL NOTES

—The navy department here pays £100 for subscriptions to journals published in Paris.

—It is announced that our colleague of the *Cidade do Rio*, Sr. José do Patrocínio, will soon make a voyage to Europe.

—The medical students are profoundly disgusted over the failure of Dr. Freire to secure an election to the Chamber of Deputies.

—A patent has been granted for a new "tilbury" to carry two passengers, which is to be known as a "federal tilbury." We suspect some one has been inventing a Hansom cab.

—Gen. Dondora has presented a curious fowl to the zoological garden; it is a cross between a guinea fowl and a turkey. It looks like an election trick on the part of the general.

—The household effects of the Emperor were sold at auction on the 19th, the prices realized being very high. It is needless to add that the sale was made without the consent of the owner.

—On the 20th inst. the formal recognition by Portugal of the Brazilian republic was declared by the Portuguese representative here, and on the 23rd Gen. Boayruva replied in the usual terms.

—On the 25th a sailor fell from a launch at the landing stage at the navy-yard and was caught between the wall and the launch. The unfortunate man's head was crushed and instant death ensued.

—An old gentleman, 60 years old, recently fell dead while at work on his farm in the suburbs. We fear we will never have to chronicle such an accident on the Rua da Alfanega.

—A telegram to the *Diário de Notícias* from S. Paulo, published on the 23rd, states that Sr. Moreno had arrived there accompanied by two Montevideo merchants and a liquor dealer (*mesquite de bebidas*).

—A permanent exposition of Brazilian products is to be established at the consulate at Montevideo. A map of the boundaries with the position of the custom-houses might well form a feature of the exhibition.

—We are now threatened with two or three new daily papers. Of course we shall wish our new colleagues every success, but at the same time we would prefer to see these editorial aspirants planting potatoes.

—Gen. Glycerio says Irish potatoes are vulgarly known as *English*. Gen. Glycerio should be interviewed by a Fenian and requested to change his language, if he expects to count on the Irish vote at the next election.

—Sr. Moreno, the Argentine minister, arrived here by special train from S. Paulo, on the 27th. He was most cordially received during his visit to Santos and S. Paulo, and at Taubaté a committee extended a welcome to him at the station.

—It is reported that General Dondora says that after the constitution has been adopted and the new President has been elected, the decrees of expulsion against Alfonso Celso, Silveira Martins and others will be revoked. How does the General know?

—On the 26th the *Diário do Commercio* states that there was a rumor of police investigation of charges that some of the election judges make mistakes as to names on ballots cast at the election. Perhaps the judges were short sighted, and Brazilian names are so long and confusing.

—A patent has been granted here for an article described as "Brazilian Submarine and Aerial Hydro-aerial Concrete." The patent is granted for 15 years and what it protects is the mystery, aerial concrete may be solidified gas, prepared in anticipation of the demand when congress meets.

—The annual meeting of the Sociedade Franzi was duly held on the 21st. Gen. Franzi presided, in the absence of the president, Comde de Estrella, and describing the good work done by the society in protecting its members' interests stated that nearly 5,000 members had joined during the year.

—The *Journal* expresses surprise that the police have made no discoveries as to the robbery at the exchange broker's office in the Rua do Ovidor. We would like to know why the police have not discovered how the *Journal* found out exactly how much was in those alms boxes stolen from the Rosario church?

—The new American steamer *Segurança* left Pernambuco for Rio on the 27th.

—A most welcome rain storm set in yesterday and is now busily engaged in improving our diminished water supply.

—Gen. Alvim has informed Admiral Wandenkolk that he really can not treat lunatic naval officers and seamen gratis at the national asylum, and he wants 508\$320 on this account.

—A quartermaster combined smoking and preparing a lunch the other day, and with very unexpected results. He has suspended smoking for a time and is spending a little vacation at the Misericórdia.

—The following North German Lloyd steamers are now on their way to this port with immigrants: the *Hermann* with 1,000, the *Frankfurt* with 940, the *Ohio* with 980, and the *Weser* with 1,120—all all 4,040.

—A soldier of the 2nd artillery took part in a wake on the 25th, and, when well filled with the "cachaça," threw his sword, drove out the mourners and upset the corpse. It took a police squad to subdue his grief.

—The workman's chief and representative—at 508000 a day—has now come out with his little company. Lieut. Vinhas wants the public to take stock in the Companhia Industrial e Agrícola Suburbana, and make him a director, of course, at 500\$ a month. There is nothing like being a friend of the poor laborer!

—It is announced that the government will send more officers and men to plant a colony on the French Guiana boundary, the original consignment being nearly all dead. The experience thus far confirms the wisdom of a policy which seeks to settle so malarial a region when so large an area of habitable country remains unoccupied.

—We see by our American exchanges that Commodore W. P. McCann has been appointed to the command of the South Atlantic squadron, U. S. N., which will be composed of the *Pennsylv* (flagship), *Kearsage*, *Essex* and *Enterprise*, all old wooden vessels. It was not then announced when the squadron would leave for this station.

—Another invention at a manageable balloon has been sent to the special committee appointed by the minister of agriculture to sit on these affairs. What the committee may hatch out will be worthy of going to the museum. For unmanageable balloons, however, the biggest articles are being manufactured at the department of finance.

—On the 22nd a Portuguese shop boy complained to a man who was committing a nuisance, when one of the necessary offices was near at hand. The lad was thereupon assailed by the owner, a half-pay army officer, and a number of other parties and received a sound beating for his volunteered supervision of sanitary reforms and decency.

—A decree dated on the 20th inst., but only published in the *Diário Oficial* on the 25th, abolishes the penalty of the galleys—leg-irons and chain—and substitutes for imprisonment for life a term of 30 years. (Other conditions of the decree, if interesting to our readers who may meditate coming within the prescriptions, will be found in the journal cited.)

—We ask our exchanges—in the interests of humanity—to give currency to the remarks of our Paris correspondent as to the mortality in the rubber districts. A company is proposed to exploit the rubber industry and as corporations have no souls, it should be clearly explained that for foreigners to go into certain regions of the Amazon valley is sheer suicide.

—On the 23rd the officers in garrison in Rio visited the minister of war and the general of the army to congratulate them upon their election to Congress. The hands of the 10th, 23rd and 24th battalions of infantry discouraged misce upon the occasion. This is the account of our colleague, *O Brasil*. In this connection we should like to inquire if military officers are to be permitted to retain their official positions while occupying seats in Congress?

—A disastrous collision occurred in this port on the 24th between the Austrian steamer *Orion* and the German steamer *Pennsylv*, both entering, resulting in the partial submersion of the latter. The *Pennsylv* had anchored, and the *Orion*, becoming unmanageable apparently, ran into her. The damages to the *Orion* are slight, being estimated at about 2,500\$, while the *Pennsylv* and cargo were damaged to an amount estimated at about 500,000\$. The *Pennsylv* has been raised and will be placed in dock for repairs.

—On the 24th the police arrested a man—and confiscated his goods—for offering indecent pictures and articles for sale. It is claimed the goods were passed through the Bahia custom-house, which appears to be less squeamish than that of Rio, and came down on a coasting steamer. The man openly advertised his wares, and even on the day of the seizure *O País* published his advertisement in its section of *anúncios*. While respectable newspapers accept such advertisements and in decent pictures continue to be openly exhibited on the Ovidor, it seems almost useless to make such arrests as this. One arrest is not going to reform the standards of morality which rule this city.

—Now this is the way to do it. On the 12th a large number of historical republicans met in S. Christóvão—the exact locality unfortunately is withheld—and organized a republican club—"Reason and Justice"—which proposes to propagate purity in republican institutions, refusing to admit to membership any person who may not have given—or is not in a position to offer—proofs of republican virtues and customs, requisites which according to Montesquieu are necessary for a good republic. This model club prescribes either hard conditions for membership, and will seek to form a large stable joint to sustain its plans. Our colleague, the *Gazeta de Notícias*, will excuse our borrowing this item from its issue of the 17th inst.

—Gen. Glycerio has refused the application of a man—and a lachelor—in "call to the bosom of civilization five or six millions of savages." The general thought the lachelor was going to recruit his savages in S. Paulo, possibly.

—It should be remembered that the preliminary meeting for organizing a literary or reading club will take place at 79 Rua Sete de Setembro, 2nd floor, on Wednesday evening, the 1st inst. A cordial invitation is extended to all who may feel interested in such an organization.

—An excursion to Ubatuba, the future port of the Norte de S. Paulo railway, was organized here during the past week. The ss. *Tamo* left on Saturday evening with the excursionists and returned this morning, giving the visitors a whole day at Ubatuba. We are under many obligations for the polite invitation sent us to join the party, and deeply regret that circumstances made it impossible for us to go.

—A most disgraceful row occurred on Rua da Alfandega on Saturday, the barbers and brokers' boys trying to prevent the passage of carts through the street. It is essential to know whether the vagabonds who block that street all day long to the irreparable injury of the respectable business houses there, are to be permitted to stop traffic also. It would be no more than right to put a few of these young vagabonds in the "cooler" for a few days.

—We are deeply pained to hear that Tarchi, of the *Patris*, and Strappini, of a Buenos Aires paper, have had to expose their lives because of some difference of opinion. They met in Rio Comprido yesterday, crossed swords in the approved style, and then went for each other's gore. Strappini finally threw the ruby by getting his claymore in on Tarchi's lip, which apparently settles the dispute. The prescribed documents were then duly signed, a piece of eunot plaster was affixed to the gory lip and the two desperate enemies embraced and swore eternal friendship.

—We sincerely regret to notice the death, at the Paço das Casbas waiting place on the 27th, of Dr. Joaquim José de França, Jr. Dr. França was one of the brightest of Brazilian writers, both in the light articles he contributed to the press and in his contributions to the Brazilian stage. Unpretentious, he fully understood that appreciative readers prefered originality to re-hashed French immortality and sentiment. It is not likely that the place left vacant by França, Jr., as he was familiarly and affectionately known, will readily be filled. We offer our sincere condolences to Mme. França.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—The Mercatorias company was formally installed on the 22nd.

—The August receipts of the Pará custom-house amounted to 955,533\$765.

—The Industrial de Transportes company was formally organized on the 23rd.

—The August receipts of the Manaus custom-house amounted to 151,170\$897.

—The "Preventiva" insurance company, capital 1,000,000\$, is in progress of organization.

—The *Treat* took 18,000\$ in Brazilian silver coin for London.

—On the 26th Gen. Benjamin Constant secured 760,000\$ for telegraph service.

—On the 24th the Metropolitana and Restaurantes Populares companies were formally organized.

—On the 25th the shareholders of the Zoological Garden company determined to sell out a syndicate.

—Up to the 26th the Banco Nacional had deposited 15,000,000\$ gold in the Treasury to secure circulation.

—The gentleman who was reported to have come here from Montevideo to raise an Uruguayan loan, denies the report.

—The st. *John Elder*, which arrived on the 27th, brought 210,000 in gold from Liverpool and £50,000 from London.

—On the 25th the minister of agriculture secured a credit for 548,850\$ for the Rio Grande do Sul bar improvements.

—The "Raricóla Commercial" is a new São Paulo company, whose name suggests a country store.

—A new hat manufactory, capital 800,000\$, is announced under the style of "Nacional de Chapéus."

—The "Estamparia e Feniagens" company, capital 500,000\$, appears from its name destined to trade as ironmongers.

—A joint-stock harness and saddlery business is organizing under the title of the "Arreios e Sellação" company; capital 1,000,000\$.

—The "Nacional de Artefactos de Folha de Flandres" company, capital 1,200,000\$, will go extensively into the tannin's business.

—The August receipts of the Pernambuco custom-house amounted to 666,552\$781, against 687,321\$274 in the same month of last year.

—On the 23rd the shareholders of the Nacional de Tecidos de Aléa (stockings, etc.) factory decided to increase the capital stock to 500,000\$.

—A joint-stock house and sign painting company is spoken of. Fresco decoration and boot-vanishing will probably be contemplated.

—The "Industrial de Instrumentos de Engenharia, Náutica e Óptica" company, capital 600,000\$, will manufacture engineering and nautical instruments—and spectacles?

25	London	Br str <i>19ent</i>	1,250
26	Hamburg	Ger str <i>Santos</i>	10,145
26	Marseilles	Fr str <i>Bretagne</i>	3,818
27	Bordeaux	" <i>Orbnoque</i>	20

Elsewhere;

Elsewhere;
Sept. 22. River Plate Ex. str. *Oryzias*?

Stock this day.....

September 27th, 1890.

BANKS.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Name	Dividend paid	Nom. value	Last rate	Closing quotations
10,000,000\$	3,025,840\$	25,618\$	RIO DE JANEIRO				
			Agrícola do Brasil.....	2\$000—July	80	140\$000	138\$000—142\$000
1,000,000	107,400		Aliança do Brasil.....		40	"	"
5,000,000	1,000,000	80,043	Auxiliar	6 "—July	100	150 "000	"
"	"	"	do 2 series	2 "—July	60	120 "000	"

.....
C.....
.....

[illegible]

Baria e Campus.	7 000
Brazil.	

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Net income value	Last year	Closing quotation
4,000,000	200,000	20,447	Alliance	18000—July 90	205	130 00	
3,000,000	750,000	204,707	Argosy	25,000—July 90	230	310 00	
2,000,000	300,000	31,500	Atlantic	10000—Jan. 90	10	9 00	— 100

.....	1 000
.....	2 000
.....	8 000

2,000,000	2,000,000	117, 212	General	9 000—July 90	10	30 000	—
2,000,000	2,000,000	—	Indemnidad	1 500—Jan 90	20	12 000	—
8,000,000	400,000	300,000	Integrada	10 000—July 90	100	13 000	—
1,000,000	100,000	27, 280	Lealtad	1 000—July 90	10	9 000	—
4,000,000	400,000	40, 000	Nova Peranente	2 000—July 90	20	15 000	—
5,000,000	750,000	105,000	Presidente	3 000—July 89	30	15 000	—
5,000,000	250,000	201,000	Pospendente	2 000—July 90	20	15 000	—
1,000,000	100,000	104, 31	União Com. dos Veregates	4 000—July 90	20	40 000	—
2,000,000	200,000	17, 413	Vigilância	750—July 90	10	9 000	9500—

TRAMWAYS.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Number of cars	Last sale	Closing quotation
3,400,000\$	5,400,000\$	112,519\$	Carris Urbanos	48500—July 90	200\$	2700000	—
9,200,000	9,700,000	824,367	Linhas Horarias	2 500—July 90	200	204 000	205,000—210
5,000,000	800,000	60,000	Peranante	1 500—July 90	100	90 000	—
1,200,000	600,000	60,000	Pura Alegre	5 000—July 90	200	150 000	—
4,000,000	4,000,000	550,820	S. Christovão	13 000—July 90	200	350 000	415

MISCELLANEOUS.

Dividend paid

4,000,000	7,000,000	..	Ag. Coloniz. de Vassouras	2000	1938,000
7,000,000	4,000,000	..	Can. e Viççia Fluminense	1,800,000	1938,000
758,400	758,400	20,000	Carnegie's Fluminense....	10,000	210,000
300,000	300,000	..	Commercio e Industria	200	200,000
120,000	120,000	..	Comercio e Fabr. de Lã	4,000	200,000
27,200	27,200	..	do 2 series.....	75	200,000
10,000,000	4,500,000	..	Empresa de Obras Publicas	1,400,000	330,000
510,000	510,000	..	do 2 series.....	75	96,000
12,500,000	1,250,000	..	Encasador de Café	40	978,000
20,000,000	4,000,000	..	Eroica Fluminense	100	50,000
2,000,000	1,000,000	..	Ind. e Fáb. de Máquinas	100	100,000
2,000,000	2,000,000	220,000	Industrial Fluminense	8,000	100,000
5,000,000	5,000,000	..	Melhoramentos no Brazil ..	200	300,000
3,000,000	3,200,000	..	do do Rio.....	40	13,000
1,800,000	1,800,000	..	do do Rio	40	44,000
1,200,000	1,200,000	..	Nacional de Oléos	8,000	100,000
450,000	200,000	..	Nova Industria	100	100,000
450,000	450,000	..	do 2 series.....	40	100,000
1,000,000	600,000	..	Pastorel Mineira	6,000	180,000
550,000	470,000	..	Phosphato de Cal	120	55,000
2,000,000	400,000	..	Saneamento do Rio	2,500	100,000
1,900,000	1,900,000	..	Serviços Marítimos	7,000	210,000
1,200,000	1,200,000	40,500	S. Jeronymo mines	100	168,000
180,000	180,000	..	do 2 series.....	5	35,000
2,000,000	2,000,000	..	Serviços e Colonizacão	40	43,000
10,000,000	2,000,000	..	Terenos e Construccões	40	57,000
10,000,000	2,000,000	..	Torrens Brasileira	40	40,000
10,000,000	2,000,000	..	Torrens Colombiana	40	45,000

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